

merit of being brief and pertinent to the purpose. There were three Choctaw princes present, with many Mongolian of high rank and note. The special HERALD correspondence, in which the scene is described, is quite interesting, and the event of which it treats of the utmost magnitude to the industrial interests of the far Eastern world and also to the Christian friends of its peoples.

The Varieties of the Pulpit.

There is strong and unmistakable evidence in the selection of sermons which we present to-day that the tide of piety is rising not only in the pulpits but in the pews; for it is a well substantiated truth that "like priest like people," and vice versa. Sensational themes, with perhaps one or two exceptions, were ignored, and the ministers held up Christ as the only hope of salvation and His life as the only perfect life worthy of our careful imitation. There is withal a very encouraging simplicity in the manner of stating Gospel truths which is not as often observable as it should be. Too often the preachers fire over the heads of their congregations, or if they strike at all they strike the heads instead of the hearts of their hearers. While head preaching has a proper and important place in Christianity it should always be made subservient to heart preaching. This distinction is not sufficiently borne in mind, and hence the preaching of the Gospel is too often barren of results. Whatever else may be said concerning women's preaching, this to their praise may be affirmed, that they do not darken counsel by words without knowledge. They bring none of the sophistries of the schools into their discourses. They speak plainly and directly, and the truth from their lips is so simple and straightforward that a wayfaring man, though a fool, need not mistake their intent and meaning. And in this regard male preachers might learn a lesson from them. Exhortations to duty—plain, simple and direct—are what the people want now. They have been almost, if not altogether, surfeited with the scientific, the sensational and the "hifalutin," so that a change is absolutely and imperatively demanded. For simplicity of thought and of style we commend to-day the sermon preached by Mrs. Alderidge, of London, in Attorney street Methodist Protestant church.

By a semi-scientific semi-philosophical process Mr. Hepworth came to the conclusion that there is no chance for evil to have a very long run. It is compelled to yield to a force that acts for good, because God has doomed it to meet its own fate. Nevertheless, according to Bible chronology, evil has had a run of some six thousand years—not a bad run, after all. And our personal experience and observation convince us that evil is very pertinacious, and that it yields very slowly to good influences. But it does yield, and that fact is an evidence, perhaps, that it is finally doomed. It is therefore logically possible for a murderer "to be saved through his own repentance and God's divine love and mercy." The Broadway Tabernacle, having been closed for several months, for repairs was reopened yesterday. Dr. Taylor, in the course of his morning discourse, took occasion to encourage the consecration of wealth to the Lord and greater liberality in giving of their substance by the rich. In answer to the scientist who denies the efficacy of prayer because God works by fixed laws, he remarked that God had so fixed the laws that He can answer prayer through them. And in the practical illustration which he gave our Fire Department and city authorities may find a useful hint, which they at their leisure can utilize if they will. Dr. Chapin sounded the note of alarm in regard to the "ruffianism, crime and bad-handed murder which are just now so sorely afflicting our city." The punishment of these ruffians and murderers is the overcoming of evil with good in their case. And just now we need a great deal of this overcoming good. It is good for all that this mad career of crime should be stopped, and justice is the good that overcomes this evil—justice not so severe, not so harsh, but sure and quick. One lightning stroke of clean justice is worth a deluge of slow-coming punishment. We fully agree with the Doctor, and such justice should be meted out without unnecessary delay to the score of murderers who are now in our jails. Because judgment for an evil work is delayed the hearts of the sons of men are fully set in them to do evil. So says the good book, and experience confirms the assertion as true.

The boasted unity of Catholicism is of a poor quality if what Mr. Frothingham said about it yesterday is true. "The Ecumenical Councils," he said, "according to a Catholic bishop, have inaugurated more evils than they have stopped. They are presided over by an emperor whose will overrides the Holy Ghost itself, according to another authority. The discussions are frivolous, and are attended with violence so great that one bishop is reported to have kicked another almost to death." From these and other considerations Mr. Frothingham argued that there is no chance of Catholicism and Protestantism ever being united. All of which is patent enough without any such labored and historical arguments. Rev. Dr. Stryker, on "Gold and Gambling," considered gambling in stocks, when conducted by unscrupulous men, the worst and most detrimental. It embarrases the merchant, makes the tradesman unsteady, and robs the producer. Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., preached on the universality of Christ's atonement and the value of its acceptance as a matter of faith by all men.

In the Catholic Cathedral the Archbishop preached a thoroughly practical and evangelical sermon, in which he urged the setting up in our hearts of a correct standard of what is holy, what is true, and acting up to it, swerving neither to the right nor to the left. The instability of earthly things, the certainty of death and its possible near approach to every man, and the judgment coming, were urged as reasons why we should all live nearer to God than we do. The unalterable fate of the wicked after death and the eternal duration of the soul's torment were clearly and unequivocally stated and pressed home upon the hearts of the congregation as additional reasons for repentance and holy living.

Mr. Beecher went into a psychological and metaphysical examination of motives in human actions. His shot must have gone over the heads and hearts of most of his hearers, unless, indeed, he did what he declared was the business of every preacher—so "clothed God's

truth with such a personality that all the faculties were aroused." It is for the most part Mr. Beecher's own personality in his thoughts and ideas that make them of any account. Coming from a hundred other preachers in New York or Brooklyn his sermon, which we print to-day, would be as unsightly and useless as a sermon as were Ezekiel's visionary multitude of dry bones. America is a poor place for producing saints, but she is certainly worthy of having one. She has now the remains of a genuine one brought from the catacombs and vouchered for, and yesterday his bones were enshrined in the Church of the Paulist Fathers. He lived and died in the third century. Our readers will find on another page an interesting sketch of the ceremonies attending the transfer.

The City Improvements—The Necessity for a Progressive Policy.

The offices of the old Tammany Ring are familiar to the world. It would be equally as useless to enlarge upon them as to endeavor to palliate them. At the same time it is undeniable that under the Tammany rule great works of public improvement were undertaken and pushed vigorously forward, by which the value of property was largely enhanced, the city beautified and the comfort and conveniences of the people increased. The public parks present daily evidence of these facts, and the dock improvements at the lower end of the city and the magnificent boulevards at the upper end bear witness of the enterprise of their projectors. The members of the Ring were magnificent plunderers, but they were also Napoleonic in their ideas, and if they had been honest would have made New York in a few years the wonder and admiration of the world. We should have had a viaduct railroad to Harlem now well under way and a splendid system of roads completed in the upper part of the island.

It is a fortunate thing for the people that the Ring is dead, so far as the cause of honest government is concerned. But there is no reason why the works they projected and commenced should be left unfinished. The republic Legislature has now the opportunity to place these splendid improvements on the high road to completion, and it is very desirable that in this important matter they should act harmoniously with Mayor Havemeyer and the rest of the municipal authorities. The dock improvements, the improvement of the Harlem River, the opening up of the splendid country beyond the river in Westchester county—all these works should be renewed without delay and pushed with vigor. At present we have fine broad roads on the maps in the upper part of the island and in Westchester county, but narrow, crooked, barbarous roads on the ground. The boulevards that have been laid out now for years should be completed with as little delay as possible, so that the present generation may be benefited by the improvements on which they have already invested considerable money. New York now requires a broad, liberal, generous policy; and unless the reformed government gives us this it will be a detriment instead of an advantage to the city.

The Upheaval of Independent Journalism.

The St. Louis Republican—one of the most influential journals west of the Alleghenies—has cast off its partisan character and come out as an independent journal. In its issue of the 12th inst. the Republican gives a leading article on the subject of the "President and His Purpose," and says:—

"It looks very much as if President Grant 'means business' in the civil service reform, and is fully determined to carry out the pledges made by his name. He is as now seems highly probable, he can resist the onslaught of the Cameronian ring in regard to the Philadelphia Post Office. He will have accomplished more, a substantial good by these two acts than in all the rest of his administration put together."

The Republican adds:—"In his struggle with the corruptionists President Grant has the hearty sympathy of all good citizens, and if he perseveres until a final and complete triumph is gained, he will receive the applause and gratitude of all true patriots, regardless of party distinctions." With the independent press of the country at his back General Grant can afford to raise his new administration above partisan influences and create for himself a name that will be enrolled among the list of patriots of the earlier and purer days of the Republic.

In this connection we may say the Evansville (Indiana) Journal (administration), a paper of considerable influence in that section, treats of independent journalism in a congratulatory, and, at the same time, in a sort of negative strain. Being a political organ it has to say of those papers that are now entering the arena of independent journalism:—

"Let the HERALD imitators, therefore, be multiplied, and the HERALD's influence will be proportionally diminished. When it finds that competition is becoming lively in the field, it will be more than compensated by the hearty endorsement given him by the honest men of all parties. Should he take the proper stand in his forthcoming Message and follow it up with appropriate action during the winter he will enter upon his second term under as flattering auspices as pure and unselfish ambition could desire."

Referring to General Grant the Missouri Republican further says:—"His strength of will and firm reliance upon his own opinions may now be exercised in a legitimate sphere and with the consciousness of having a noble object in view. That object—the reform of our civil service—lies nearer the hearts of the American people at the present time than any other, and whatever enemy the President may be compelled to confront in the National Legislature will be more than compensated by the hearty endorsement given him by the honest men of all parties. Should he take the proper stand in his forthcoming Message and follow it up with appropriate action during the winter he will enter upon his second term under as flattering auspices as pure and unselfish ambition could desire."

All that the independent press of the country requires to make itself heard, known and respected in the new administration is to be outspoken and resolute in the present juncture. Grant is too good a general to overlook the importance of such allies.

John Knox—The Tercentenary Celebration.

Yesterday, three hundred years ago, in his own house in the High street of Edinburgh, died John Knox, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. During the course of the last week the tercentenary of the great reformer was celebrated in various parts of the United States and in the New Dominion, as well as in Scotland, England and Ireland. It is not unfair to say that John Knox was the father of the Scottish Reformation and the founder of the Presbyterian Church. His name is and ought to be dear to Scotland; and Presbyterians, wherever found, are in duty bound to honor his memory. In some respects Knox was a hard man. He was a man of strong will and of unflinching purpose. An iconoclast in the true sense he most unquestionably was. It must at the same time be admitted that if he destroyed it was not because he loved destruction, but because he wished to build a nobler edifice on surer foundations. Luther, Melancthon, Calvin, Latimer and others must be remembered in connection with the Reformation fight in the sixteenth century. They all did good work, and their work remains behind them. One name, however, stands out in connection with the Reformation in Scotland and in connection with the history of the Presbyterian Church, and that name is John Knox. How far Presbytery is a good thing and how much Scotsmen are of value in the modern world are open questions. If, however, there be anything grand in Presbyterianism or anything good in Scotsmen, the praise and the glory must be given to John Knox more than to any other man. He secured for his country religious liberty, and, dying, he left it as a precious legacy to his countrymen. He gave Scotland also the parish church and the parish school. The church and the school, what have they not done for Scotland? Scotland is the native home of Presbytery, and the Presbyterian churches on this Continent honor themselves by honoring the memory of the Scottish Reformer, the founder of Presbyterianism. After Luther Knox is the grandest name of the Reformation.

Art in the Studios.

The visits of patrons to the studios of our native artists are becoming rarer than in past years. This is a result that could scarcely be expected, in view of the increased interest taken in art by the general public and the large sums which are expended in the purchase of works of art. The tendency seems to be to look at pictures only in the well filled galleries, and to purchase them as any other species of merchandise is bought. It is to be hoped that this departure from the older and healthier custom of visiting the studios will be checked in time before the artist is cut off from all communication with the public. This has been done to such an extent in Europe that it is almost impossible to purchase a work, even in the studio, without paying the dealer his regular percentage. Like most other evils, this one is not without its advantages, but as a matter of taste we have no desire to see the system established in its entirety among us. The dealer has his legitimate position in the world of art, and we have no desire to see him driven from it; but we should look upon it as a great misfortune if the public were completely to cut themselves off from the creators of the things they pay so much to enjoy. Under the influence of commercial contact art is too liable to degenerate into a trade where men manufacture to suit a regular demand, as in other business. It is certain that the best work has been done in those periods when the artist and the patron were united in close sympathy, and when there was something more than a mere question of cash between them. It is not well that while immense sums are being expended on foreign art native art should be allowed to decay for want of a generous support.

THREE MILLIONS FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND Bales is our Southern cotton crop for this year, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture, which is sixteen per cent increase upon the crop of last year—a good report for the South and the North.

THANKSGIVING.—Mayor Powell, of Brooklyn, has issued his proclamation making Thanksgiving Day (Thursday next) a general holiday. Though a similar vermillion edict may not here be necessary, we would say to Mayor Hall, "Go thou and do likewise."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. H. E. Jones, of the United States Army, is at the Hoffman House. Congressman J. A. Garfield, of Ohio, is registered at the Brevoort House. The Viscount de Nonne, of France, is among yesterday's arrivals at the Brevoort House. Congressman Samuel J. Hooper, of Boston, is registered at the Brevoort House.

Ann Green was lately arraigned before a London magistrate for stealing a sack of teeth worth over a hundred dollars. She got off.

The Rev. J. N. Dalton, M. A., is named as tutor to Queen Victoria's grandsons, Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales. They will still be able to call for their M. A.

The Marquis d'Anjou, who is to be tried for treason before the Portuguese Chamber of Peers, naturally protests. He considers it small business for the Peers to peer into his ways, though they may have been dark.

Congressman M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. If the late election was a Congressional Kerr-nell, does it account for a want of milk in the Greeley coconut? Why, also, will defeated politicians make this caravanserai a Salt River headquarters? William Stephen John Fulton, of Edinburgh, formerly of the Eighth Hussars, sees Archibald William Montgomery, Earl of Eglinton, for the Eglinton estates. The failure of the Thiborne claimant does not appear to deter those who imagine themselves heirs or pretend to do so. This will be an Eglinton tournament with a difference. Don Eduardo Bassave Rodriguez y Alburquerque, a native of Havana, who got rich by "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain"—viz., buying and selling live African cat and heathen Chinese, has been ennobled (I) with the title of Marquis of San Eduardo. Oh, noble and saintlike Eduardo! henceforth the patron of slave-dealers! San Eduardo, the patron saint of Havana, and now a competitor of the aforementioned San Eduardo, had his day on the 16th ult., and was duly honored by the Casino Español, in Havana, the members of which are nearly all slaveholders. San Eduardo, who is a live saint, will in future under the defunct San Christoval completely in the shade. The Albany Evening Journal of the 21st inst. says General Dix, Governor elect, was in that city on that day. His brief visit was for the purpose of seeing several of the public officers in relation to their reports upon matters of State concern to be treated in his message, and at his own desire it was of a

quiet nature. During his stay he was the guest of General Robert H. Pruyn.

M. Alphonse Karr, the French journalist, has supplemented, with an equally graphic one, his well-known mot on the abolition of capital punishment:—"I have no objection whatever, only let the murderers begin." Referring to the agitation for amnesty to the Communists he says:—"In principle I am in favor of such a step; but I wish first to know whether, if we were to pardon the Communists, they would amnesty us."

Emperor Ferdinand I., uncle of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, who resides in the Palace of Prague, is in a state of health which foretells his approaching end. The Archbishop of the diocese has been warned to hold himself in readiness to administer the last sacraments. Ferdinand I., the eldest son by the second marriage of Francis I., was born in 1793, and is, therefore, in his eightieth year. He succeeded his father in 1835, but not having an heir by his marriage with the Princess Marie Anne, daughter of Victor Emmanuel I., King of Sardinia, he abdicated in 1848 in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph, the present Emperor.

Duke de Doglio Cujano, son of the King of Italy, by his morganatic union with the Countess Mirafiori, has lately been married with great pomp to a young lady of Patrician parentage. The following Princes are among those who have formed morganatic marriages, which do not confer on the children issuing from them the rank and title of the fathers:—Frederick William III., father of the present Emperor of Germany, with the Princess of Liegnitz, *nee* Countess Harrach, who still lives, respected by all the royal family of Prussia; Leopold I., late King of the Belgians, with the Baroness Mayer; King Ferdinand of Portugal, widower of Maria II., and Regent during the minority of his son, with Mile. Hensler, created Marquise Edla; the ex-Elector of Hesse with Gertrude, Princess of Hanau and Countess of Schumburg; the Archduke Henry of Austria with Mile. Hofman, a singer, made Countess of Waldeck; Duke Louis of Bavaria with Henriette de Walthersee, and Prince Adalbert of Prussia with Theresa de Barnim, *nee* Elster.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25—1 A. M. Synopses for the Past Twenty-four Hours. The barometer has risen in the Northwest and over Western Wisconsin and Indiana, with northwesterly winds and cloudy weather. It has fallen on all the lakes, with prevailing southerly winds and threatening weather extending to the Ohio Valley; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, southerly winds, high barometer and clear weather prevail; in New England and the Middle States, southerly winds and clear weather, with falling barometer, prevail.

Probabilities. For the Northwest, the Upper Mississippi Valley and Western Lakes and thence to the Ohio Valley westerly to northerly winds and occasional snow; rising barometer and clearing weather for the Gulf and South Atlantic States; southerly to southwesterly winds and falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, with increasing cloudiness and rain, on the Gulf; on the Lower Lakes brisk southerly to northwesterly winds and threatening weather, followed by light snow in the evening; in the Middle States and New England southerly winds, cloudy weather, with falling barometer and rain. Warning signals have been ordered for Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	35	33
6 A. M.	42	35
9 A. M.	49	38
12 M.	52	41
3 P. M.	54	43
6 P. M.	57	45
9 P. M.	59	47
12 M.	61	49
Average temperature yesterday.	48	40
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.	50	50

THE MORRISON CANNON.

General Maxwell and the "Church" Delegate Elect to the Forty-third Congress Having a Lively Legal Contest Over the Coveted Seat.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 24, 1872. George Q. Cannon, delegate elect, files an answer to General Maxwell, contestant for the seat in the Forty-third Congress. Cannon's reply is very lengthy. He denies all the material allegations of Maxwell. He denies the taking at Nauvoo in 1845, or at any other time or place any oath of obligation to obey Brigham Young or his successors in all things in anything temporal and spiritual; and also that he ever took an oath of disloyalty to the government of the United States. He also denies that he ever asserted that the revelation of polygamy was paramount to all human laws, or that he would obey the laws of any country. He denies that he is living in violation of the laws, and that Brigham Young or any other person influenced his election in any manner, and asserts that all the voters exercised their own judgment without fear or favor.

Maxwell now begins to take testimony.

LOUISIANA ELECTION BROILS.

An Inside View of the Present Troubles—How Warmth and Others Have Arranged Matters.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24, 1872. The following is a view from a State semi-official standpoint of the political situation here. Under the old election law all returns were sent to the Governor. Before the Federal Court issued an injunction restraining the State Returning Board, of which Governor Warmoth is president, election returns from nearly all of the parishes had been canvassed showing the election of the entire fusion ticket by from 7,000 to 10,000, with the Union Congressmen elected, except in the Third and Fifth districts, Darrell and Morey, republicans, being re-elected. The Governor denies that he ever asserted that the revelation of polygamy was paramount to all human laws, or that he would obey the laws of any country. He denies that he is living in violation of the laws, and that Brigham Young or any other person influenced his election in any manner, and asserts that all the voters exercised their own judgment without fear or favor.

Maxwell now begins to take testimony.

FATHER BURKE LECTURING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 24, 1872. Father Burke delivered a lecture at the Boston Theatre this evening, on the "Future of the Irish race in America," for the benefit of the sufferers by the fire, before an overwhelming audience.

INDEPENDENTISM AT UTICA.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1872. Last evening the shoe factory owned by the Reynolds Brothers, of this city, was set on fire in the basement, and was nearly all destroyed. The loss will probably be between \$100,000 and \$150,000. The insurance is about \$125,000.

BRUTAL MURDER IN SCRANTON.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 24, 1872. John Garrity was brutally murdered in the Third ward of this city on Saturday night last. His body was found on the roof near his house this morning, the head appearing as if it had been crushed with a large stone. Patrick Gavin has been arrested on suspicion of being the murderer. His cap was found near the corpse, and he was covered with blood when arrested.

CANAL NAVIGATION OPEN.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1872. Boats are moving on the canal without obstruction.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1872. The State canvassers have made their declaration of the vote cast for Presidential Electors at the State. The results are as follows:—

Republican	440,620
Democratic	382,279
O'Connor	1,454
Temperance candidate	201
Total	824,554
Republican majority	68,341

AFRICA.

Herald Special Report from London.

Allied Naval Crusade from America and England Against Slavery and the Slave Trade.

Movements of the United States Ships Yantic and Colorado and the British War Vessels Briton and Enchantress.

SIR BARTLE FRERE'S MISSION.

Egyptian Troops To Be Despatched to Zanzibar.

His Highness the Khedive Hopes to Reach the Nile Lake Region Ahead.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special report to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the British metropolis:—

LONDON, Nov. 24, 1872.

The United States screw steamer Yantic, seven guns, which sailed from Norfolk some few weeks since, arrived at Aden on Friday, the 23d inst., bound to Zanzibar. She is now employed in coaling in the Anglo-Arabian port, and will leave, immediately after this necessary work is completed, for her destination off the east coast of Africa.

THE WAR SHIP COLORADO MAY CRUISE OFF THE AFRICAN COAST.

The United States ship Colorado, forty-four guns, now serving in the Asiatic waters, and bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Jenkins, has had her latest orders, relative to her movements near Chefoo for Shanghai, changed, and it is rumored that she will also carry the American ensign to Zanzibar.

THE CROSS OF ST. GEORGE IN THE CRUSADE FOR FREEDOM.

The British war steamer Briton, ten guns, is employed waiting for Sir Bartle Frere at Aden. Her officers are enthusiastic in their anticipations of the results of the new expedition against slavery and the slave trade.

The British paddle-wheel steam yacht Enchantress, Staff Commander Caw, from Portsmouth for Zanzibar, called at Brindisi, where she was ordered to embark Sir Bartle Frere and party for the African anti-slavery expedition; along route for the Enchantress, and she is not expected to return to England for six months.

EGYPTIAN IMPERIALISM IN THE RACE FOR THE LACOSTRINE REGION OF THE NILE.

The Khedive of Egypt will also send troops to Zanzibar.

His Highness desires to anticipate the English expedition in the seizure of the Lake regions of the Nile river territory.

German Scientists Moving in the Cause of Geological Exploration.

BERLIN, Nov. 24, 1872. The geographical societies of Germany give their approval to a plan for a methodical exploration of Africa.

Committees to carry out the purpose are forming.

STEAMSHIP DISABLED.

The City of Brooklyn Returned to Queenstown from Sea—Passengers All Well.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 24, 1872. The steamship City of Brooklyn, which sailed from this port on the 15th for New York, lost the fans of her propeller and put back under sail, arriving at this port last night.

All on board are well and will embark for New York on a steamer which has been provided for them.

The City of Brooklyn will return to Liverpool to obtain a new propeller.

THE UNITED STATES NAVAL FLAG.

Admiral Alden's Fleet Off the Spanish Coast for Nice.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 24, 1872. Admiral Alden, U. S. N., left Madrid Friday evening for Carthage, whence the American fleet were to sail yesterday for Nice.

IRELAND.

Conservative Political Triumph in the Maiden City—A Sharp Triangular Contest.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, Nov. 24, 1872. Mr. Lewis, a conservative, has been returned to Parliament from Londonderry.

THE CANDIDATES AND PLATFORMS. The contest was of a very exciting character, Mr. Lewis having to contend with the interests of Mr. Bigger, a home ruler; of Mr. Pales, Q. C., who had the support of the Roman Catholics, and of Mr. McCormick, a wealthy shipowner of the city, a Presbyterian, and of the same scale of conservatism as himself.

Mr. Lewis is an Englishman. He has been represented as an Anglican high churchman, but the statement is said to be unfounded, the fact being, as his friends declare, that he left the Anglican Church because he disapproved its practices, and joined the Presbyterians. He delivered effective speeches in reference to the claims of his opponents. He quoted resolutions passed at a meeting of Roman Catholics at Marlborough street cathedral on the education question, to show that Mr. Pales, who was present, supported the demands of the Roman Catholic bishops. He also read an address of the learned gentleman to the electors of Meath, after the death of Mr. Corbally, in which he denounced the "usurpation of Victor Emmanuel," promising that no efforts of his should be wanting in order to restore the Pope to his dominions. He also declared himself in favor of denominational education.

ROME. Radicalist Agitation Against the Italian Royalty. Troops of the Line Posted at the City Squares—Personal Arrests, but No Outbreak. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. ROME, Nov. 24—A. M. A meeting of Italian radicals called for to-day having been prohibited, trouble was expected, and troops of the line were posted yesterday in the principal squares and at all strong points in the city. The radicals have as yet made no organized attempt to resist the government's orders, and the city this morning is quiet. Some personal arrests were made last night of disorderly persons, but with these exceptions no disturbance has occurred.

FRANCE.

Political Party Divisions Preventing the Progress of National Conciliation and Unity. TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, Nov. 24, 1872. The political situation remains unchanged at Versailles. Each party proposes its own plan as a solution of the difficulty. No two of them have yet been able to adopt a common line of policy. President Thiers awaits the action of the Assembly, and meantime the public crisis continues.

The Republican Sword Drawn Against the Radical Party. PARIS, Nov. 24, 1872. General Lamiral, Governor of Paris, has suppressed the radical journal, *La Resurrection*.

GERMANY.

Prussian Legislators at Audience of the Crown. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. BERLIN, Nov. 24, 1872. His Majesty Emperor William gave audience yesterday to Schoenfried, Bastien and other members of the Prussian Diet.

SPAIN.

Republican Revolutionism in Provincial Guerilla Agitation—Outrage Against Telegraph Property. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID, Nov. 24, 1872. A band of armed republicans has appeared in the vicinity of Arcos de la Frontera, in Andalusia. The insurrectionary organization in the province of Valencia has dissolved, and the troops are in pursuit of a band near Medina-Sidonia. The telegraphic wires between Barcelona and Saragossa have again been cut.

CITIZEN OPPOSITION TO THE ARMY CONSCRIPTION—Communication with the Provinces Cut Off.

LONDON, Nov. 25—1:30 A. M. Mail advices from Madrid report slight disturbances in the capital last Monday on account of the drawings for the military conscription. The lines of telegraph to Barcelona, Gerona, Seville and Cadiz were cut.

AMADEUS.

His Majesty's Condition of Health Improving. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Nov. 24, 1872. Bulletins issued by the Court physicians in attendance on His Majesty Amadeus, dated at the palace in Madrid last night, announce that the condition of the health of the King of the Spaniards is gradually improving.

PERSIA.

Imperial Concession by the Shah of a Vast Field for Industrial Enterprise—Capitalist Undertaking of Great Public Works. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Nov. 24, 1872. The Shah of Persia has granted an exclusive concession to Baron Reuter, President of the Reuter Telegram Company, for the construction of railroads, tramways and waterworks, and for the working of mines in Persia.

STEINWAY HALL. Stanley's Lectures. HENRY M. STANLEY'S AMERICAN LECTURES on the discovery of the RIVER OF LIVINGSTONE, DECEMBER 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Sale of seats for the course only, will begin at Steinway Hall on Tuesday, November 26. COURSE TICKETS \$5.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. STANLEY'S LECTURES. HENRY M. STANLEY'S AMERICAN LECTURES on the discovery of the RIVER OF LIVINGSTONE, DECEMBER 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Sale of seats for the course only, will begin at Steinway Hall on Tuesday, November 26. COURSE TICKETS \$5.

A.—Eschenfeldt's Winter Style of Hats for 1873.—If there be any persons who are so indifferent to the value of a dollar as to pay \$8 on Broadway for a hat, when one more valuable in every respect can be purchased for \$7, it is probably because they have never tried one of ESCHENFELD'S HATS. For sale at the saleroom of the manufacturer, 115 Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, corner of Fulton avenue and Bergen street. Open from 8 A. M. to